



Richard de Clare (c 1152-1217) was one of the richest barons in England. As the Earl of Hertford and Clare, he held estates across southern England, including Clare in Suffolk and Tonbridge in Kent. Despite his wealth, he played only a minor role in national affairs. Richard was related by blood or marriage to most of the other twenty-five Magna Carta barons. Family connections probably helped persuade him to join the rebellion.

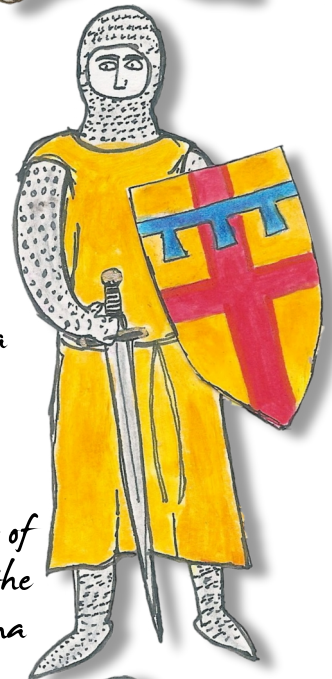


Gilbert de Clare (1180-1230) the son of Richard de Clare, played a more active role in public affairs than his father.

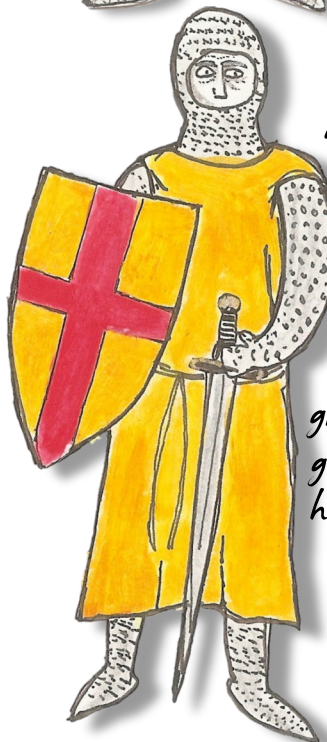


William Marshal the Younger (c 1190-1231) was the son and heir of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. The older Marshal, described by Stephen Langton as the best knight that ever lived, was always loyal to King John. He would later rule England as regent, on behalf of John's son, the young Henry III.

William Marshal the younger spent five years as a royal hostage, from 1205-1212. This might have given him a motive for joining the rebellion.

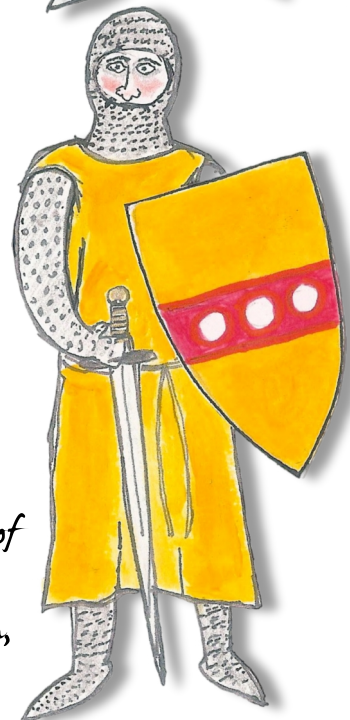


Hugh Bigod (c 1182-1225) was the son and heir of Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk. The Bigods were the only father and son among the twenty-five Magna



Roger Bigod (c 1143-1221) Earl of Norfolk, was the most powerful East Anglian noble. He held a great castle at Framlingham. Roger was also an experienced judge, and may have helped write the Magna Carta.

During the rebellion, in March 1216, King John captured Framlingham Castle, and took Roger's young grandson hostage. According to one chronicler, this gave John great pleasure, for Roger Bigod was a man the king greatly hated.



William de Huntingfield (died 1219) was one of the group of East Anglian barons who took the lead in opposing King John in 1215. Until then, he had served the king faithfully.